THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

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THE

RUTHERFORD STAR.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

POETICAL.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

BE kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!
Then midst our dejection,
How sweet to have earned
The best recollection—
Of kindness returned!

When day hath departed,
And Memory keeps
Her watch broken-hearted,
Where all she loves sleeps!
Let falsehood assail not,
Nor envy disprove—
Let trifles prevail not
Against those you love!

Nor change with to-morrow,
Should fortune take wing,
But deeper the sorrow
The closer still cling!
Oh! be kind to each other!
The night's coming on,
When friend and when brother
Perchance may be gone!

GOV. WORTH'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Having been elected by you as your Governor in November last, for a term, which will expire in the 1st of January next, and believing that my administration has met your approval, I announce myself a candidate for re election in August next.

I do not propose to canvass the State. The constant pressure of Executive duties, many of which grow out of our anomalous political condition, require my constant attention. If the practice of canvassing the State at any time be a wise one, I am sure I could not do it at this time, without detriment to the public interests. Nor do I deem it expedient to address to you an extended circular. My past life and actions furnish the best guarantee you can have as to my future conduct. Into them I invite your candid scrutiny.

Upon some of the matters now engaging public attention, I deem it my duty to present you my views

I think the chief attention of a State Executive should be directed to State affairs; but in our present unfortunate condition it is proper, and it will be expected that I shall give you my views on national affairs.

As a part of my early education, I was required to commit to memory and rehearse that portion of the farewell address of the father of his country, in which he so earnestly warns us to indignantly "frown upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." This became a fixed sentiment with me. The preservation of the Union has been the polar star of my political life. In the circular by which I announced myself a candidate for the honorable position which I now fill, I referred to the fact that I had offered, in the House of Commons in 1831, resolutions denouncing nullification; that as a Senator in the General Assembly of 1860–'61, in a forlorn minority, I constantly combatted every thing which I thought tended to disunion; voting in May, 1861, with only two others, against a call of a Convention. I referred also to a circular which I addressed to my constituents in January, 1861, when the question of Convention or no Convention was to be decided by their votes, in which I urged them not to be deceived by the cry that the Convention was to be called to "*save* the Union," that it was called to "*destroy* it."—I then circulated among my constituents the celebrated speech of Andrew Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee and now President of the United States, in which he denounced with equal fervor *Northern disunionism and Southern disunionism.* I concurred with him then, as cordially as I do now.

In my circular of last October, I stated to you that I had always looked back on my course in all these instances with great satisfaction. In the ensuing election many of you who had always concurred with me, and many who had formerly differed with me in these views, voted for me, All who voted had recently renewed their allegiance to the United States by taking the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation. I entertain no doubt that they took this oath with the honorable and sincere purpose faithfully to observe it. All desired that our former relations with the Union should be speedily renewed. I regarded the cordial vote for me by many of those who had maintained the doctrine of secession, as in accordance with their recent pledge of loyalty to the United States, and as a token of respect for my consistent political record, and hence I received their support as alike creditable to them and to me.

I declared in my circular to you last Fall, and I now repeat, that if elected, "as far as my official position would enable me to do it, both from inclination and conviction of duty, I should endeavor to soften the animosities which have grown out of the horrible war, now happily ended. If some of us have grievously erred, grievously have all of us atoned for it. I shall endeavor to encourage a spirit of mutual forgivness,—a return to habits of law and order, and steadfast attachment to the Union, which made us so great and prosperous a people while we adhered to the counsels of Washington." I have endeavored to act in conformity to these promises.

I refer to these prominent points in my political record and the circumstances under which you did me the honor to elect me last November, to counteract the unjust impression which many have sought to make, at home and abroad, that my election was a disunion triumph. The imputation is grossly unjust to me, and as I believe equally unjust to everybody who voted for me.

My conduct in the discharge of my administrative duties is known to you; and I have so recently had occasion, in my message to the General Assembly, to present my views in relation to State policy, which message was very extensively circulated throughout the State, and I deem it unnecessary to reiterate them.

Wise policy requires, in order to restore prosperity and order, that every citizen quietly and industriously pursue his occupation, and obey the laws of the country while they are in force, however distaseful some of them may be. If we would have peace and plenty we must look for them as the fruits of order and industry. The wisest legislation without these will be unavailing; and with them, the worst legislation will but retard the return of prosperity.

We are, as I think, unwisely and unconstitutionally excluded from the National councils, but the results of war have made us powerless. It is unwise to indulge in denunciations of the dominant power, and not inconsistent with real dignity and proper self respect, to abstain from intemperate remonstrances. Let us quietly pursue our several avocations, and hope that Providence will ultimately guide the minds of our late foes to counsels becoming magnanimity and wise and generous statesmanship.

The great object of all good men and wise statesmen should now be to mollify the passions which have grown out of the late conflict, and by all their influence to endeavor to restore *cordial reconciliation* between the lately alienated sections. The good of our whole nation requires *sincere* and *universal reconciliation.* This can not be if proscription and mutual crimination be indulged. The sublime injunctions of holy writ which forbid the indulgence of manevolence, are universal in their application.

In such a convulsion as that from which we are emerging, many will have received grievous injuries. No good can spring from the indulgence of revengeful feeling. Let every good citizen exert himself to repress it. But philosophy and our religion rank forgiveness and charity among the chiefest of virtues, and as there are few of us who have not occasion to ask forgiveness for our own acts, let us be merciful to each other.

If you shall re-elect me as your chief magistrate, I appeal to my past conduct to sutain me in the assurance that I will do all I can to prove myself worthy of your renewed confidence. JONATHAN WORTH.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1866.

MAKE A BEGINNING —Remember, in all things, that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; then make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolution of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

He who enters upon a career of crime must come to a halt or a halter.

HELP YOUR FATHER

"My hands are so stiff I can barely hole a pen," said farmer Davenport, as he sat down to "figure out" some accounts that were getting behind hand.

"Could I help you, father?" said Lottie, laying down her bright crochet work. "I should be glad to, if I only knew what you wished written."

"Well I shouldn't wonder if you could, Lottie," he said, reflectively. "Pretty good at figures, are you?"

"It would be a fine story, if I did not know something of them after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lottie, laughing,

"Well, I will show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it 'll be a powerful help, if you can do it for me. I never was a master hand at accounts in my best days; and it does not grow any easier, as I can see since I put on specs."

Very patiently did the helpful daughter plod through the long, dull line of figures, leaving the gay worsted work to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cosily in his easy arm chair enjoying his weekly paper as it can only be enjoyed in a country home, where news from the great world beyond comes but seldom and is eagerly sought for.

The clock struck nine before the task was hver, but the hearty "Thank you, my daughter, a thousand times," took away all the sense of weariness.

"It's rather looking up, when a man can have an amanuensis," said the father; "it is not every farmer that can afford it."

"Nor every farmer's daughter that is capable of making one," said mother with a little pardonable maternal pride.

"Nor every one that would be willing if she were able," said Mr. Davenport, which last was a truth. How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening care and labor If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with a reluctant step and an unwilling air which rob it of all sunshine or claim to gratitude.

Girls, help your father, give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life away by fretting because he cannot afford you all the luxuries you covet. Children exert as great an influence on their parents as parents do on their children.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Several papers further South have recently been calling the attention of the Southern people to the attention of the subject of uniting the "plough, the loom, and the anvil," or, in other words, of establishing and entering upon the manufacture of cotton. This the South will ultimately have to accomplish. The plea urged against such an enterprise is the want of capital. A writer on this subject states that our means are more abundant than were those of New England at the commencement of the cotton manufacture in this country, and that all that is wanted is enterprise He says there could be no sufficient reason why a number of planters, having available property, could not raise on that property, a sufficient sum to prosecute a business, the profits of which would be almost certain to return one hundred per cent. on the outlay in the short space of two or three years at farthest. Especially might they do this when it is known by practical experience that the business would probably enhance the value of the propeity in possession fifty to one hundred per cent Southern planters, considered men of wealth have found little or no difficulty, says this writer, in extending their credit to any desirable amount in the purchase of lands, &c It would be quite as easy for them to do so, if necessaary, to erect manufactories, and their credit and funds would, in such a case, be applied to an object much more productive. He is neglecting the main chance, and delves on from year to year, to build up European and New England manufaturing cities, towns, and villages, and to enhance their wealth, when he might as well secure a due share of these benefits to himself. In enforcing these views, detailed statements of profits are furnished, which, however, our limits at present preclude us from giving. To these, however, we shall hereafter recur.

"Will you take the life of Sherman, ma'am," said a Boston bookseller to Mrs. Partington, as she eyed the contents of his shelves. "Land o' Goshen, no!" said the old lady, "why should I? The General has never mislested me."

A man hanging is better than a vagabond; he has visible means of support.

A CALL TO THE HARD-SHELL MINISTRY.

Somebody is always telling stories about the "Hard-shell Baptists." Wags have the run on them, and they may as well be content and bear it. Here follows a tale told of them long since. Our informant locates it in the mountains of North Carolina, where the Hard shells are quite numerous, and where they believe pretty strongly in dreams and voices. In the important matter of a call to the ministry, a dream or a voice is almost indispensable:

Now it came to pass that a man by the name of Walker felt himself considerably moved to "hold forth," and kept "spreading the fleece," Gideon like, to ascertain his duty in the important premises. To assist him in his pious investigations, he called at a still house one evening to get some of the "good critter." After refreshment, the story runs, he left for home, and on his way he felt "moved" to go into the grove, a few hundred yards from the road, "there to wrassle on the subject." While he was "wrasslin" most earnestly, scarcely outdone by the patriarch, some one passed the road with a long eared animal, politely called a John Donkey, and John let off, as his race is wont to do sometimes in a most moving and thrilling manner.

Walker's immagination, by his earnest "wrasslin" was wrought unto a great intensity, and he converted Maj. John's discordant music, which to most men, resembles the filing of a saw-mill saw, into a call from Heaven, urging him to preach the gospel.—No time was to be lost. He rose from his knees duly commissioned, went to his church and demanded a license, when the pastor interrogated him thus:

Pastor—Do you believe, Brother Walker, that you are called of God to preach, "as was Aaron?"

Walker—Most sartinly I does.

Pastor—Give the church, that is the brethren, the proof.

Walker—I was mighty diffikited, and I was determined to go into the woods and wrastle it out.

Pastor—That's it, Brother Walker.

Walker—And while there wrastlin, Jacob like, I hearn one ov the curiousest voices I ever hearn in all my borned days.

Pastor—You are on the right track, Brother Walker, go on with your noration.

Walker—I couldn't tell for the life of me, whether the voice was up in the air or down in the sky, it sounded so kewris.

Pastor—Poor creetur, how he was diffikilted. Go on to norate, Brother Walker.—How did it appear to sound unto you?

Walker—Why, this way, "Waw waw-ker. Go preach, go preach, go preach, go preach ee go preach-ah, go preach-um, go preach-ahnhsee uh-ah-ee.

Pastor—Brethring and sisteren, that's the right sort of a call. Enough said, Brother Walker. That's none ov yer college calls. No doctor ov divinity ever got sich a call as that. Brother Walker must have a license fur sartin and fur sure.

The license was granted, and Walker is now doubtless making the mountains ring with his stentorian lungs.

A GLOBE OF GOLD

Mr. John Calvin Moss, of England, has started a new theory respecting the centre of the earth. He believes that the interior of our globe instead of being a vast, fiery ocean, is a solid mass of gold and plantinum, he argues, are the heaviest substances, and in the cooling of the earth would naturally sink from the surface towards the centre. One-fifth of the earth may therefore be composed of these metals—a globe for five miles thick. Just think of it! What a pile of money! Enough to pay Uncle Sam's debt, and give us all a million apeice. How provident in nature to establish such a sinking fund, and how providential that it should be discovered just now, when we need it so much to pay off our national debt!

"Certainly," says Mr. Moss, with becoming gravity, "no safer place for such a deposit could be found, than the heart of the earth."

But we hope he does not imagine it is safe there! Just let our oil borers get a hint of his theory and old mother earth will be bored as she never was before. They will tear her very heart out. The company that proposed to run a canal under all the oil wells, and drain off the whole at one swoop, will undoubtedly relinquish that enterprise, and strike straight for the earth's centre. Petroleum will be nowhere. The "Great Central Golden Company,, will be immediately organized—ten thousand million shares at one dollar a share. Just let us get at that great central globe, and gold will be a drug in the market. Greenbacks will go up two hundred per cent. premium, and Uncle Sam will be in funds.

Religion is a most cheerful thing to practice, but a most sad and melancholy thing to neglect.

Humorous.

KISS—A receipt given on "paying your addresses."

Age is venerable in man, and would be in woman—if she ever became so old.

A child thus defines gossip:—"It's when nobody don't do nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it."

Dean Swift once said that Providence showed how little it thought of riches by the fools whom it permitted to possess wealth.

What is the difference between an accepted and a rejected lover? One kisses his miss and the other misses his kiss.

A young lady whose father is improving the family mansion, insists upon having a beau window put in for her benefit.

A spirited young lady who was about to marry a man whose purse was longer than his head, said that she preferred his dollars to his sense.

The Fenians went to Canada to capture the city of Toronto—before they got there they were trying to find another city To-ron-to.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed, she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.

A Lady, speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly *lie!*"

A Young Lady explained to a printer the other day the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remark, by way of illustration, she said, "You may print a kiss upon my cheek, but you must not publish it."

A story is told of an editor who, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time the preacher appeared in the pulpit he announced as his text, "My daughter was grieviously tormented by a devil."

"Do you consider lager beer intoxicating?"

"Well, ash for dat, I can't say. I drinks feefty to seexty glasses a day, and it never hurts me, put I don't know how it would pe if a man vash to make a hog of himself?"

Sentimental arrithmetic calculates thus:—2 glances—make one look; 2 looks—make one sigh; 4 sighs—make one waltz; 3 waltzes—make one palpitation; 2 palpitations—make one call; 2 calls make one attention 2 attentions make one fool (sometimes two;) 2 fools—make one flirtation; 1 flirtation plus 2 boquets equal to one engagement, equal to one marriage.

TWO EARS, TWO EYES, TWO *HANDS.*—You have two ears, and only one mouth. Learn from this to listen much, and to speak little. You have two eyes, and only one mouth.—Learn to observe more than you talk. You have two hands to work with, and only one mouth to eat. Learn to work more than you eat.

Think much and use hands, ears and eyes;
But little speak, if you be wise.

A Printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank and coins and not be worth a cent; have small caps and neither wife nor children, Others may run fast; he gets along swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence; may use the lye without offending and be telling the truth. He can set standing and do both at the same time; use furniture and yet have no house.

ANECDOTE OF JEFFREYS

The British Quarterly Review says of Jeffreys: Sometimes he met a witness who was his match, and the laugh was turned against him. Thus, one day in cross-examining a countryman in a leathern doublet, he bawled out:—"You fellow in the leathern doublet, what have you for swearing?" "Truly, sir," answered the witness, "if you have no more for lying than I do for swearing, you might wear a leathern doublet as well as I."

On another occasion, when he was Recorder of London, a post which he secured in 1678, a case was brought before him as to paying for music at a wedding. One of the witnesses being called a "fiddler," said indignantly that he was a "musitioner." Jeffrys sneeringly asked what difference there was between a "musitioner" and a fiddler. "As much, sir," said the man, "as there is between a pair of bagpipes and a *Recorder.*"

Again, being displeased one day with the evidence of a witness with a long beard, the Recorder observed that "if his conscience was as large as his beard, he would swear to anything." "My lord," replied the man, "if your lordship measures conscienees by beards, your lordship has none at all."

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER, } Editors.
R. W. LOGAN, }

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866

A Meeting of the true Conservatives of Rutherford county, was called to meet at this place on *Monday* last, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent them in the the next General Assembly of North Carolina. The meeting however was postponed indeffinitly, owing to the fact that at the time the meeting was called, it was not known that the Basis of Representation had been changed by an Ordinance of the Convention, from a mixed to a white basis in the Commons, giving Rutherford county two members to the Commons and Polk one, and that the election for Governor and members to the Legislature had been postponed untill the 4th Thursday in October next.—Under these circumstances it is entirely unnecessary to nominate candidates at the present time.

A good number of the citizens of the county were collected on Monday, and were addressed for one and a half hours by the Rev, T. B. Justice. *Mr.* Justice's remarks were princibly directed to the disadvantages of the Stay Law, the importance of a law to prohibit the distilation of grain, and the high salaries and *per diem* of the Officers of the State and the Members of the Convention and Legislature.

The postponement of the election until October, will give the people time for reflection and deliberation, and we hope they will not be idle. We should select candidates of sound sense and firmness, and guard against the intrigueing Secessionists. They are certainly at work and will use all means for the defeat of the Conservatives. They will fool you if they can by running a *fence* Conservative. We advise you to vote for no man to whose support the Destructives rally.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We see from the Asheville *News*, that the spirit of Internal improvement is not entirely crushed by the late war, and that the completion of the Western North Carolina Rail Road to Paint Rock and Ducktown is receiving the earnest consideration of the citizens of Western North Carolina.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., a Meeting was held at Asheville, and we notice among the names of those participating, Jos. Keener, Esq., N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Col. R G. A. Love, J. E. Patton, Esq., Col. V. Ripley, Col. J. D. Hyman, Hon. A. T. Davidson Gen. R. B, Vance and other gentlemen of influence, the object of the meeting was to devise means whereby the road might be built. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to memoralize the Convention on the subject, of completing the Western extension.

This meeting is a refreshing sign and we hope it will be taken up by the citizens concerned in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. Let meetings be held, let the people consult together, by agitation something may be done, while if we lie still and do nothing it is a sure case we will never get our Road completed.

The Circular of Gov. Worth, announcing himself a candidate for re-election, will be found in our columns of to-day. Any man, by reading it, can see where to locate the Governor, that his circular will command for him the entire Destructive vote there is no doubt, and this circular is a bid for the milk and cider Conservatives, but no true Conservative will be caught by the trap.

While *Mr.* Worth has been a Union man, (for which he should be praised,) he has been acting with the Secession party of the State, and our honest opinion is that men who were Union men and have now gone over to the Destructives are worse men than the original Secessionists. "By his company let him be judged."

TAX ASSESSOR.—Mr. E. B. Jennings, assistant Assessor of the Federal Tax for the sub-district of Cleveland, Rutherford, McDowell, Burke and Caldwell, was in our place a few days since, he informs us that he will commence assessing in a short time. The places appointed for meetiug the citizens of this district will appear in the STAR next week.

If the people would have leniency shown them, they would do well to be prompt in attendance on the appointments.

☞ We are glad to announce that the Mail from Cherryville to Asheville will start next week. Mr. Lankford has the contract. We learn from him that it will be as heretofore a semi-weekly mail.

☞ A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard* recommends the Hon. G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, and Hon. Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—What has become of it? Who was the President? Would it not be a good idea for him or some other member to call a meeting? We see that the societies are being re-organized in different parts of the State, we believe them to be productive of good, and why should our county be behind other counties. Let the members meet and reorganize and if possible have a Fair this Fall.

See the Advertisement of Dr. J. Jones in another column. If you would please the Ladies call on him, and invest in his Confectioneries, and if you like a smoke his Cigars cannot be excelled, for we have tried them. Give him a call and you will no doubt leave his store with a sweet mouth and pleasant face.

☞ See the advertisement of the Female College at Spartanburg, S. C. No better school can be found in the South, and parents desireing to send their daughters to College would consult their own interest by patronizeing this school.

☞ We learn that the Stay Law, a synopsis of which we gave in our last weeks paper, passed the Convention, we will publish it in full as soon as we can obtain a copy of it.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for July, is on our table. This number commences the twenty seventh volume. Those who desire a good Magazine would do well to subscribe. Terms $2 50 per year. Address

T. S. Arthur & Co.
323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ A correspondent of the Asheville *News*, suggests the name of Hon. B. S. GAITHER as a candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Worth ticket.

☞ The Communication of Rev. John C. Carson is crowded out this week. It will appear in our next issue.

REMARKS OF HON. THOS. SETTLE.—Below will be found the remarks of Mr. Settle of Rockingham, the Stay Law being under consideration.

Mr. Settle replied that he was the author and introducer of the ordinance which prohibited the payment of the war debt, and that it had secured the support of a large majority of this Convention. He was tired of hearing insinuations cast upon the honor and integrity of himself and those who acted with him, and it was now high time that some things should be said and understood. Those who insinuated that he was in favor of repudiating any honest or just debt, public or private, simply said or insinuated that which was false. No man in the State would scorn the repudiation of a just debt more than himself, but this war debt, tainted with treason, was not to be classed and confounded with just and honest debts.

He took the position that if the State had this capitol building full of money and nothing else to do with it, not one dollar ought to be applied to the payment of any debt incurred in trying to destroy the United States government. That government owes it to itself to see that money advanced in seeking its life-blood, shall never return to the pocket of its owner. That is but a small punishment to treason. To think of paying it but invites another rebellion to morrow, and offers a premium and reward for treason. He said he would ask a question by which every man who had taken an oath to support the U. S. government since the close of the rebellion, could easily test himself, so far as this is concerned, and see whether he was honest, and in earnest, when he took the oath, whether he was deceiving himself, or attempting to deceive other. Are you not prepared all now, said he, to say that every dollar hereafter advanced in any attempt to destroy this government, shall be tainted with treason, and should never return to the pocket of the person who advanced it? If you hesitate a moment, you are not fit to be re-admitted to the privilege and protection of the Union. You say you loved the Union up to May 1861. I know in February, 1861, that the people of North Carolina did love the Union, and opposed secession by a large majority. Do you think then, that a dollar advanced in aid of any conspiracy to destroy the Union up to that time ought to be paid? I imagine not.

Pray tell me why it is, then, that money advanced between May, 1861 and May, 1865, to destroy the Union, meets with much favor?

It is charged, said he, that I am a repudiator, because I will not consent to pay this money. I could with much better reason say that any man who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and shouts for President Johnson, but still longs for that flesh pot of secession, the war debt, is nursing treason in his breast.—Those who cast insinuations upon the honor of others for not paying the war debt, are the most vociferous men amongst us in their laudations of President Johnson, and yet they know that President Johnson said not only to North-Carolina, but to every Southern State, that not one dollar of that debt should ever be paid

You praise President Johnson for recommending the very thing that you abuse me for doing. Oh, consistency!

Mr. Ferebee asked Mr. Settle if he had not been in the army?

Mr. Settle replied that he was coming to that. Every body who knew him at all, knew that he had exerted to the utmost his poor powers to save the Union, and that he had plead in its behalf against secession until after hostilities had actually commenced. He could truthfully say that he clung to the Union with affections that knew no bounds, and he witnessed its dissolution, with the same feelings that moved his bosom, when he stood by the death bed of his father.

He had the dreadful alternatives left of taking the one side or the other. He become a traitor and went into the Southern army.

He went in a spirit of desperation more than of hope. Indeed his only hope was that by appearing to be united we might compromise the matter.

He soon found that it was imposible for such villainy and corruption to succeed, and it ought not to have succeeded. He got out of the army honorably and returned home and advocated peace on all occasions. I endangered my life, said he, by doing so.

The difference between me and some other traitors is this: no man, woman or child has ever heard me boast of it. I have always looked upon the matter with regret, and instead of grieving after the the dead Confederacy, it costs me no effort to firmly fix my affections upon the object of my first love. I did all I could to prevent the rebellion and urged peac after it had commenced.

I witnessed with admiration the gallantry of our poor soldiers who were being led to destruction, and plead for peace in their behalf; and I repeat now what I have said before, that those men who pressed this war, after the contest became hopeless, are simply murderers. They were butchering our men without a single hope of success. Those who inaugurated the war were traitors, and those who pressed it after it was hopeless were murderers. The crime is on them, the regret is with me.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Neglecting to affix fourteen cents worth of stamps to a money receipt lately, cost parties in New York, $1,300 86.

The bottom lands in the most fertile regions of Texas are overflowed for many miles. All the cotton is washed out.

Dan Rice, the celebrated clown will run for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the 19th District of Pennsylvania.

The New Orleans Crescent is informed that Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, an accomplished writer, is engaged in writing the life of the late Governor Allen.

All of the Freedmen's courts in Tennessee have been abolished by the assistant commissioner, the law of that State making colored persons competent witnesses in all civil courts having gone into operation.

The National Intelligencer sustains the Secretary of the Treasury, against the attack of the gold speculators; and also opposes the proposed tax of five cents on cotton.

A man, named Camp Bell, has appeared in Washington, prepared to swear that as a witness before the commission which tried Mrs. SURATT and others, he swore falsely to statements implicating Mr. Davis in the assassination of *Mr.* Lincoln.

Several young men in Boston have been poisoned by wearing paper collars. The arsenic used in enamelling the collars, according to the opinion of the physicians, was absorbed into the system and produced painful local informations, resembling boils or carbuncles.

Gen. Cass died at Detroit, Mich, on the morning of the 17th inst, at 4 o'clock, aged 83 years.

The Jacinto Patriot says that one hundred acres of good land, lying within three miles of Corinth, Miss., was sold a few days since at auction, being a trustee's sale, for thirty-five cents per acre.

The population of Petersburg, according to the census of 1866, was as follows:—White, 9,342; free black, 3 424; slaves, 5,680; making the total population 18,226.

There is a proposition to call together the Legislatures of all the States, to act at once upon the Constitutional amendments just agreed to by Congress. Gov. Curtis originated it.

Most of the Southern States are taking steps to establish orphan associations for the care and education of those made orphans by the disasters of the late war. In Mississippi they are to have one at Lauderdale Springs, in Tennessee, at Clarksville.

The little tax of one per cent upon every box of matches netted the Government $1,500,000 last year. According to that estimate, 150,000,000 bunches or boxes of matches must have been used in this country during the year, or five bunches, equal to five hundred matches, for every man, woman and child.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 12.—J. E. Bryant, the editor of the Loyal Georgian, the freedmen's organ, was arrested by civil authority this afternoon for attempting to defraud negroes out of money borrowed of them, when he (Bryant) was an officer of the Government. He was released, a colored man becoming his security.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the W. N. C. R. R., about six miles west of this, on Wednesday afternoon, At that point a cattle guard was being erected. A flag had been placed beyond to give warning to the freight train which was expected, but when it arrived, the location being a down grade, the engineer was unable to arrest its speed, the engine plunged over into a ditch, the tender on top of that, and a car loaded with lumber piled upon the wreck The engineer was badly injured and sent to town for Dr. Long who repaired in haste to the scene of distress.—*Statesville American.*

AUGUSTA, June 12.—The Georgia Central railroad, which was destroyed by Sherman's army, has been reconstructed. Trains from Macon to Savannah and Augusta went through to-day.

☞ Bishop Early of the M. E. Church, South, was seriously injured by a rail road accident on the Danville road, near Coalfield, the 12th Inst. He is reported improving.

☞ Judge Underwood has refused bail to Ex-President Davis, on the ground that he is not subject to the power of the court claiming jurisdiction in the case. He says he is a military prisoner.

——The details of the terrible overflow of Alexandria, La., are perfectly heart-rending. The people have been driven to rafts for protection, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed. Relief for the distressed inhabitants is impossible untill the floods subside.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Raleigh, N. C., June 14, 1866

By request of members of the Convention, I publish a short synopsis of the regulations of the Post office Department, so that each member may procure a copy for reference,

No bid for conveying the mails will hereafter be considered, unless the test oath of the bidder is on file at the Department.

A contractor must be 21 years old, to enable him to give legal bond.

The proposal must be signed by the bidder or bidders.

The guaranty by not less than two guarantors, and the certificate by a Postmaster, or a judge of record.

Place a 5 cent revenue stamp on it, and send by mail direct to "Contract office, Postoffice Department, D. C."

Persons whose names are sent on for appointment as Postmasters, &c, must be 21 years of age and must take the oath, which must be sent with the bond after the appointment.

A lady who has a living husband cannot give legal bond, and therefore cannot be Postmistress. Unmarried ladies and widows can.

Applications for appointments must be sent to First Assistant Postmaster General.

Old Postoffices may be moved short distances to accommodate the neighborhood without changing the name of the office.

Any one over 16 years may carry the mail by taking the test oath.

I hereby tender my thanks to the members of the Convention for their cheerful co-operation with me, and for the aid they have given me, in re-establishing mail facilities in various parts of the State. Hoping, hereafter, gentlemen, to receive more such acts of kindness at your hands, I have the honor to be your obedient servent,

A. JOBE, Special Agent.

SOCIETY.—The pleasure of society depends more upon woman than men.—Gentlemen expect to be entertained, children are out of the question, and therefore it rests upon woman what society shall be. The pleasure of an evenings entertainment is graduated by the capacity of the hostess to interest her visitors in each other and make them forget that their own indentity is to be lost in their efforts to make every one at ease. This is the great secret of true enjoyment. Some ladies will enter a drawing room or social circle, where every person's neighbor appears like an iceberg, and the whole atmosphere is chilly and constrained, and, by their genial nature and well timed playfulness, throw sunshine and warmth all over the room, till all commingle in that easy and yet dignified cordiallity characterized by true gentility.

PULLING OFF A SHOE.—The Jews attached a more extended signification to this old masonic custom of "pulling off a shoe," than most of your readers understand.

1. Entering upon the Temple of the Lord, they pulled off their shoes, that no dust or pollution might profane the holy ground.

2. It was the closing or cement of a contract among the Eastern nations—the party conveying their right or privelege, pulling off his shoes, and gave it to his fellow as a pledge of his fidelity.

3. Among the Jews it was a token of renunciation. Thus the kindsman of Ruth renounced his claim upon her in favor of Boaz He loosed his shoe from his foot, which showed Ruth was released from all engagements by which the laws of her country had bound her to her nearest of kin. —*Keystone.*

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

No more important measures of late has claimed the attention of the country than the bill recently passed the House, and destined to pass the Senate. It contemplates a permanent and uniform system of bankrupicy. How the creditor or debtor interest of the people are to be affected by its adoption, and enforcements by the courts of the country, is uncertain. If the constitution invests —the Congress with the authority to establish such a system of bankrupcy, it might be a fortunate thing for the country. If a permanent bankrupt law were enacted which would leave the creditor and debtors interests so related as not to defraud the one, nor cruelly oppress the other. If adopted and made the law of the land, it will inaugurate a new era in the financial operations of the country. We herewith present a summary of the Bankrupt Law as passed the House: —*Ex.*

The first section constitutes the Districts Courts of the United States Courts of Bankrupcy.

The second section gives the United States Circuit Courts general superintendance and jurisdiction of all cases and question arising under the act.

Sections 3 to 7 inclusive, relate to the administration of the law in Courts of Bankrupicy.

Sections 8, 9 and 10, refer to appeals and practice.

The eleventh section provides that if any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts over $300, shall apply by petition to the Judge of his Judicial District, setting out his inability to pay his debts in full, and his willingness to surrender his estate for the benefit of his creditors, the filing of which shall be an act of bankrupicy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bankrupt. A warrant shall then be issued by the Judge, directing the Marshall of the District to take possession of the estate and keep the same until the appointment of an assignee. Notice is then to be given to the creditors to hold a meeting and choose one or more assignees.

Sections 12 to 18, inclusive, define, in great detail, the duty of assignees.

Section 19 to 24, inclusive, relate to debts and the proof of claims.

Section 25 provides for sale of perishable property.

Section 26 provides for the examination of bankrupts before the Court, and exempts them from liability to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankrupicy in civil actions.

Section 27 relates to the distribution of the bankrupt's estate. All creditors whose debts are duly proved and allowed are to be entitled to a share in the bankrupt property pro rata without any priority or preference whatever, except that wages due from him to any operative, clerk, or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months next preceeding the adjudication of bankruptcy shall be entitled to property and shall be first paid in full. In the order for a dividend the following claims are to be entitled to priority of preference and to be first paid in full in the following order: *First:* Fees, costs and expenses of suit and for the custody of property. *Second:* All debts due to the United States and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof. *Third:* All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State. *Fourth:* Wages due any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months next preceeding the first publication of the notice of proceeding into bankruptcy, *Fifth:* all debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States are, or may be, entitled to priority or preference in like manner, as if this act had not been passed. Always provided that nothing contained in the act shall intefere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the United States or any State.

Section 29 and the five following sections relate to the bankruptcy discharge and its effect If it shall appear to the Court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act and that he is entitled, under the provisions thereof, to receive a discharge, the Court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts except as thereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the Court.

Section 35 declares preferences and fraudulent conveyances void.

Sections 36, 37, and 38 relate to the bankruptcy of partnership and corporations and to dates and depositions.

Sections 39 to 42 inclusive provide for the case of involuntary bankruptcy, a departure from the State, avoiding the service of legal process, removal or concealment of property, fraudulent assignment of property, arrests and detention for debt for a period of seven days; confession of judgment or suspension of payment of commercial paper for fourteen days shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy.

Section 43 provides for the suspending of the bankrupt proceedings by arrangement.

Sections 44 provides penalties against bankrupts for concealment of property, falsifying books or papers, fraudulent assignment or conveyance of property, spending in gaming, permitting a ficticious debt to be proved against him, obtaining goods on credit fraudulently within three months of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, these are to be deemed misdemeanors, and punished by imprisonment with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding four years.

Sections 45 and 46 provide penalties against officers in administering the law.

Section 47 regulates fees and costs.

Sections 48 regulates stamp duties on petitions, warrants, &c.

Sections 49 and 50 define the meaning of terms and the computation of time.

Section 51 and last, enacts that this act shall commence and take effect as to the appointment of officers created hereby and the promulgation of rules and general orders from and after the date of its approval; provided that no petition or other proceedings under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the first day of November, 1866.

The Three Wishes.

There was once a wise Emperor who made a law that to every stranger who came to his court a fried fish should be served, the servants were directed to take notice if, when the stranger had eaten the fish to the bone on one side, he turned it over and began on the other side. If he did he was to be immediately siezed, and on the third day thereafter he was to be put to death. But by a great stretch of imperial clemency, the culprit was permitted to utter one wish each day, which the Emperor pledged himself to grant, provided it was not to spare his life. Many had already perished in consequence of this edict, when, one day, a count and his young son presented themselves at court The fish was served as usual, and when the count had removed all the flesh from one side, he turned it over, and was about to commence on the other when he was suddenly seized and thrown into prison, and was told of his approaching doom, Sorrow-stricken, the count's young son besought the Emperor to allow him to die in the room of his father, a favor which the monarch was pleased to accord him.

The count was accordingly released from prison and his son was thrown into his cell in his stead. As soon as this had been done, the young man said to his jailers: "You know I have the right to make three demands before I die; go and tell the Emperor to send me his daughter and a priest to marry us" The first demand was not much to the Emperor's taste; nevertheless, he felt bound to keep his word, and he, therefore, complied with the request to which the Princess had no kind of objection. This occurred in times, when Kings kept their treasures in a cave, or in a tower set apart for the purpose, and on the second day of his imprisonment the young man demanded the King's treasures. If his first demand was a bold one, the second was not more so; still an Emperor's word is sacred, and having made a promise, he was forced to keep it, and the jewels were placed at the prisoner's disposal. On getting possession of them he distributed them profusely among the courtiers, and soon he made a host of friends by his liberality.

The Emperor now began to feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep, he rose early on the third morning, and went, with fear in heart, to the prison to hear what the third wish was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what the third command is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sire," aswered his prisoner, "I have but one favor to request of your majesty, which, when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over to be put out."

"Very good," replied the Emperor, "your demand is but natural, and springs from a good heart Let the chamberlain be seized," he continued, turning to his guards.

"I, sire?" cried the chamberlain, "I did not see anything—it was the steward."

"Let the steward be seized, then," said the king.

But the steward protested with tears in his eyes that he had not witnessed anything of what had been reported, and said it was the butler. The butler declared that he had seen nothing of the matter, and that it must have been one of the valets. But they protested that they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the count; in short, it turned out that nobody could be found who had seen the count commit the offence, upon which the princess said:—"I appeal to you my father, as to another Solomon. If nobody saw the offence committed, the count cannot be guilty, and my husband is innocent"

The Emperor frowned, and forthwith the courtiers began to murmur, and then he smiled, and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so," said his majesty. "Let him live, though I have put many to death for a lighter offence than this. But if he is not hung, he is married: Justice has been done."

New Orleans, June 9 —There have been two Vera Cruz arrivals, with dates to the 3d of June.

The Liberals had advanced and capturned twenty-five Confederate colonists. The Liberal were led by a New Orleans creole. The captives were held for ten thousand dollars ransom.

The Liberals claim that Maximillian was without authority to grant lands.

The French have promised assistance, but the prisoners have been held already eighteen days.

Nytive Borax in California.—The borax of commerce has hitherto been mostly manufactured from boracic acid obtained in Tuscany. The acid and soda conjoined and crystolized has been found in limited quantities in Thibet and Chiua. But the deposit at Blear Lake, in California, is much more abundant, and of remarkable purity. As taken crude from the earth it is pronounced superior to the best English refined borax- "Borax Lake," as it is termed, is about two miles in circumference, surrounded by high hills, and serving as a reservior for the water that falls in the rainy season. In the summer the lake is quite shallow, and lumps of crystalized borax are taken out of the mud. And after the crystals are extracted the mud itself is found for a depth of several feet, to contain more than eleven per cent. of bsrax. And so deeply has it penetrated, that when an artesian well had been sunk sixty feet, borax was still found in the mud, even at that debth.

☞It is stated that those in need of Executive pardons will have to apply to the President personally, as he has issued orders that no more pardons be granted, save upon personal application to himself.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

Corrected Weelly, by L. P. Erwin

Bacon, per lb.	18 a 20 cts.
Butter, " "	20 "
Beeswax, "	25 "
Cotton, " "	20 "
Chickens, each	10 "
ggs, per doz.	10 "
Flour, per lb.,	8 a 10 "
Feathers, per lb.	30 "
Peas, per bu.	1 50 "
Rye, " "	2 00
Wheat, "	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	2

RALEIGH MONEY MARLET.

North Carolina Bank Notes

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte,	14
" Commerce,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	7
" Lexington,	10
" Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	31
" Roxboro,	25
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro,	12
" Wilmington,	11
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	12
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro,	15
Greensboro Mutual,	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	15

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Ruth erfordton, on 30th *May*, 1866.

Andrews, G. W	Hoke, Miss Martha
Baxter, Joseph 5	Hamilton, Miss S. C.
Bracket, John N. 2	Hazle, Benjamin or
Baxter, Nancy	John Wesley
Blanton, Mrs. Mary J.	Hamric, F. C.
Campton, Miss Mag.	King, Mrs. V. B.
Crook, Mrs. Susannah	Lewis, Preston
Coakles, Mrs. S. B	Lowrance, Jacob
Covington, W. J.	Metcalf, J. W.
Co'clough, Miss M. F.	McKinney, Miller
Canipe, Mrs. Eliza'th	McMahon, James
Dobson, J. L.	Mooney, David
Dupriest, Mrs. Marg't	McAuthur, J. G.
Davis, Mrs. A. L.	Miller Miss Elvira
Edwards, Miss Mollie	Mills, Miss Lidley
Freeman, G. W.	Nabers, Dr. A. H.
Goforth, Wm. C.	Painter, Watson
Greer, Nelson [col'd	Padgett, Pinkney
Goode, P. D.	Roberson, Elijah
Harton, H.	

Persons calling for any of the above named Letters will please say they were advertised

M, J. CARPENTER, P. M.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

[AT CARSON'S OLD STAND]

Just opened and receiving a supply of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, consisting in part of Corn, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Candies, Nuts, Cigars, &c. Also a lot of Tin-ware, Domestic, and Cotton Yarn, which we will sell for Cash on reasonable terms.

Call and examine our prices, and we will try to accommodate all,

J. JONES.

Rutherfordton, June 27th, 1866. no9-t.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

A. W. CUMMINGS, D, D., President.

THE Fall term, of Five Months, will open the 18th of July. Students may enter at any time,

BOARD and TUITION for the term $100 in Currency, or Provisions at highest market prices.

For further information address the President, Spartanburg, S. C.

June 27th, 1866.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade with my wife. ELIZABETH JACKSON, as I will not be accountable for her debts hereafter. JOHN C. JACKSON.

June 6, 4t*

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Second Session of RUTHERFORDTON ACADEMY will commence the 1st Monday in July for five months.

Terms of Tuition;

For Beginners,	$10 00
Mathematics, Grammar, &c,	15 00
Latin and Greek,	20 00

(To he paid in currency.)

No males received over the age of 16, but private lessons given to such (if in the Village) at an advanced rate of $3. Pupils charged from the time they enter, and no deductions made for loss of time.

J. W, DePass.

Persons living in the country. and desiring to send, can obtain board for females by applying to me, Board to be paid in provisions,

June 13—tf.

$1,500 PER YEAR! we want Agents everywhere to sell our Improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent ont trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrests, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw, & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

no6—1y.

United States

Steel Pen Works,

FACTORY, CAMDEN, N. J.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

Steel Pen Manufacturers.

WAREHOUSES:

403 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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THESE Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every leading style in the Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are, therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and Prices on Application

Lots made to Order, of any pattern or stamp required.

For Sale to the Trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above; and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

R, ESTERBROOK & CO.

May 30, 1866. 6m.

North Carolina

Business Directory.

WE call attention of Merchants and other business men in the State to our Directory, As soon as we can collect

5000 Names

of the most active business men of the State, we shall publish them together in a book for general reference. and which will greatly

FACILITATE BUSINESS,

It will cost a great deal of time and labor to get up the names and get the book on sale To aid in doing this, we desire to circulate

THE ENTERPRISE,

a large Weekly Family Newspaper. Each one sending us his name, address and business, together with $3, will have his name in the directory; and will receive a copy of the Enterprise for one year. These names will also be inserted in the paper for a few times, before being printed in book form. Send in your name as soon as possible if you desire it to appear in the Directory.

L. BRANSON, Editor.

Enterprise Office, Raleigh, N. C,

P. S.—Each Newspaper in the State copying the above four times or more will be entitled to a copy of the Directory as soon as published.

MOORE'S

Rural New-Yorker,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATING

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY

AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

D. D. T. MOORE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

$3 A YEAR—To Clubs and Agents as follows: Five copies one year, for $14; seven, and one free to Club Agent, for $19; ten, and one free, for $25, and any greater number at the same rate—only $2.50 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. As we pre-pay American postage on copies sent abroad, $2.70 is the lowest club rate for Canada, and $3.50 to Europe. The best way to remit is by Draft on New York, (less cost of exchange,) and all drafts made payable to the order of the Publisher, may be mailed at his risk.

☞ The above terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published. Those who remit less than specified price for a club or single copy, will be credited only as per rates. Persons sending less than full price for this volume will find when their subscription expire by referring to figures on address label—the figures indicating the No. of paper to which they have paid being given,

☞Persons having occasion to address the Rural New-Yorker will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffallo, &c. Money letters intended for us are almost daily mailed to the above places

---

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. no6—1y.

To be published soon.

THE PRISONERS OF HOPE.

A Splendid Story Illustrative of the Teachings of the Church.

Edited by the Rev. O. M. Evarhart.

ABOUT 250 pages, large octavo, in paper back; and sent by mail for $2 00 a copy To the trade a liberal deduction.

Orders must be promptly made, if filled, as the edition will not be large. Address the Editor, Charlotte, N. C.

☞Papers publishing the above, and this note three times will receive a copy.

Job Work

EXECUTED

WITH

Neatness and Despatch.

AT THE

STAR OFFICE.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

On Hand,

OR

Printed to Order.

AT THE

SHORTEST NOICE.

PRICES

MODERATE,

TO SUIT THE TIMES

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Rutherford Star.

The Undersigned propose to publish, in the village of Rutherfordton, a weekly Newspaper to be called "The Rutherford Star."

It is our desire to make The Star a welcome visitor to all those who feel an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our country as a whole, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as handed down to us by our noble ancestry, a Federal Republican Government

Our people have but lately emerged from a gigantic civil war, waged by and between Sections of a once glorions Union, and more desolating to our particlar section, than anything that has ever happened on this continent, and it is to be hoped than ever will again.

While there is life there is hope, and notwithstanding the great changes wrought by tho late civil war, we shall encourage the people to honesty, industry and economy, we shall take special pains to keep them posted with all beneficial improvements of the age, so that they may once more enjoy bountiful stores, prosperity and happiness.

We shall from time to time publish such laws, both State and National, as our people are directly concerned in, and shall likewise use our influence to establish a sound circulating currency, so much needed at the present time.

We shall be governed by principles and not men, for according to our honest conviction, the present condition of our country is owing to the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon whico the Government of the United States was reared.

We shall favor and encourage the devolopment of all our resources, Agricultural, Mineral &c., and likewise such internal improvements as will most likely be beneficial to the Country, and especially the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road west.

As to Politics, we are True Conservatives believing neither in the Fire Eaters of the South, nor the Radicals of the North, but in the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of all Constitutional laws, whether State or Federal. and a ready and willing obedience to the same.

The Star will be published every Wednesday at the following rates, (strictly in advance,) payable in currency or produce at market prices

One Copy 12 months,	$2.00
" " 6 "	1.00

J. B. CARPENTER,

R. W. LOGAN,

THE

LADY'S FRIEND

THE LADY'S FRIEND is devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions, and also contains the latest Patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery, &c., &c, with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies.

A HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVING, and a superb COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood Cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c,

TERMS:

Our terms are the same as those for that well known weekly paper, *The Saturday Evening Post*—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and Magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and are as follows: One copy one year, $2.50; Two copies, $4; Four copies, $8; Eight copies, (and one gratis,) $16; Twenty, (and one gratis) $35. One copy each of The Lady's Friend and The Post, $4.

☞The contents of THE LADY'S FRIEND and of THE POST will always be entirely different. Address,

DEACON & PETERSON,

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The Cheapest Paper in the United States

ONLY ONE DOLLAR! TRY IT A YEAR!

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A Good, cheap, and valuable Paper for every man, woman and boy, in city, village and country. Published the first of every month.

Each number contains a full Calender of work for the Month, Hints, Suggestions, Essays upon everything to be performed in and around the Farm, Garden, Orchard and Dwelling, etc., etc,

TERMS:

One Copy, One Year,	$ 1.00
Six Copies, "	5.00
Thirteen Copies, One Year,	10.00

WM. B. MITH & CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors,

58 Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Brief.

THE publication of a MONTHLY JOURNAL of the above title will be commenced in the town of Wilson, N, C., on the 1st af July next.

It will be a large quarto in size, each numbar containing eight pages and forty columns of reading matter.

It will be a journal of Practical Information embracing articles of every department of popular Science, Art, Literature, Hygienne, &c. &c. Lengthy articles an any subject will be avoided. but it will contain Brief articles on all subjects of practical value to everybody,

Each number will be worth twenty times its subscription price, and should by all means be preserved for future use and reference.

"The Brief" will be published at the low price of One Dollar per annum in advance.

One volume will contain four hundred and eighty columns of valuable information,

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

Address, The Brief, Wilson, N. C.

Mr, Louis J. Labarbe is the authorized Agent to receive suscription for The Brief,

June 13.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we will commence the publication, in the City of Baltimore, of a monthly literary Magazine. There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The Cosmopolite will be devoted to literature, art, scientific papers and general reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications, and its Editors will spare no effort or expense, to make it rank with the very first magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established the Cosmopolite upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

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Newspapers publishing this prospectus and sending a marked copy to the undersigned will receive a copy of the magazine.

Address DeLEON & CO.,

P. O. Box 266, Baltimore, Md.

May 9-1866.

SELECTED POETY.

THE POOR MAN'S JEWELS.

My home is a poor one
To all who pass it by;
They cannot see its beauties,
And neither, faith can I—
That is, in paint or timber,
In doorway or in roof—
But that it has its beauties
I'll quickly give ye proof.

Come hither. young ones, hither,
Your father's steps are near—
That's Best with hair so yellow,
That's Sue with eyes so clear;
That's Will with tawny trowsers
Tucked in his stocking leg;
And yonder two wee darlings,
Are bonny Jean and Megg.

A cluster of fair jewels,
Five in the rugged set;
If any man has brighter,
I have to learn it yet,
And, Tom, when I am swinging
These arms with weary strain,
Their blessed faces cheer me,
And make me strong again.

I sometimes sit and wonder
"What will their future be?"
If they must delve and patter
A treadmill round like me,
And scarcely, at the year's end,
Have half a groat to spare—
And see bad men put over them,
'Twill be too hard to bear.

But then, I think, as nations
Rise in the scale of might,
God puts the poor man forward,
And gives him power and light,
And learning, Tom, will do it—
And Christian truth will show
That Heaven makes no distinction
Between the high and low.

So, though my home's a poor one.
To all who pass it by,
And none can see its beauty,
Save mother, God, and I,
The future may be grander
For some great glory won—
Some gem set in the ages
By even a poor man's son.

A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Paris, May 28th:

Mr. Fillmore and his wife are now sojourning in the Grand Hotel. They have been travelling in Spain, and are going to pass some time in Switzerland and Italy. It is not their intention to return home until politics take another turn in the United States, whenever that may be.—Mr. Fillmore is looking remarkable well. Idleness agrees with him as well as business If I am not mistaken, his is not that unhappy constitution of mind which wears out the sheath. Mrs. Fillmore, of an evening, has more diamonds about her than a rose has dew drops on a fresh May morning.

WAS IT A "WATERFALL!"—In that admirable book "The Canoe and saddle," by the description of the manner of catching salom by the Klalatn Indians up in Puget's Sound, we find the following: "They don a head gear like a 'rat's nest,' confected of wool, feathers, furry tails, ribbon and rags, considered attractive to salmon and highly magical." This sounds very like a description of the modern waterfall. Perhaps our belles took the hint from the Klalams and think their "head gear" will make them more successful "fishers of men."

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster-General—Wm. Dennison o Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Interior—James Harland, of Iowa.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCullough, of Illinois.

Attorney-General—James Speed, of Kentucky.

President of the Senate—Lafayette S, Foster, of Connecticut.

Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice.

1. James M, Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. wayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller. Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Winfield Scott, Virginia.

Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio.

Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.

Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, District Columbia.

Quarter Master General,—Montgomery C Meigs, of Pennsylvania.

STAY LAW.

An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the Rules of Pleading therein:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the several superior courts of law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of a civil nature, not cognizable before a justice of the peace, and arising out of contracts entered into before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty five, except when the proceeding shall be by attachment: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent a court of pleas and quarter sessions from empannelling a jury to try controversies respecting wills upon issues *devisavit vil non: Provided further*, that all writ of debt, assumpsit, covenant and account issued to Spring term, 1866, shall be returned at Fall term, 1866: *Provided further*, that in all suits *ex-contratu* the defendant or defendants shall be allowed six months from the return term to plead to demur.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that in all cases committed to the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior courts of law, by section first of this act, when suits have already been brought and and are now pleading in any of the said courts. it shall be the duty of the court to give the defendant further time for trial, until the Fall term of 1866, when the same shall stand for trial as other suits; in all other cases suits may be brought and prosecuted to judgment according to the regular course of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that in all cases as aforesaid, pending in superior courts, in which judgments have been heretofore taken, or may be hereafter taken, in the superior courts, and upon which executions have issued or may issue, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer, in whose hands such executions have been or may be placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions without making a sale; and upon said returns, it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before the next term of the next court to issue a *venditioni exponas* or *fiera facias*, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to the next term of the court for the costs and one-fifth of the sum recovered; and all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken, shall be returnable in like manner, and shall issue, for the like proportion of the judgment: *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be held to revive dormant judgments.

Sec, 4. Be it further enacted, that upon the return of execution, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months from the term to which such executions was returned, to issue another *veditioni exponas* or *fiera facias* at the election of the plaintiff returnable to said term for one fourth of the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon; and upon said return it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months after said return, to issue executions as aforesaid for one-half of the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon; and upon said return it shall be the duty of the clerk, sixty days before that term of the court which is held twelve months after said return, to issue execution, as aforesaid, for the remainder of the sum recovered and interest thereon: *Provided*, that if the defendant shall pay into office or file before the clerk a receipt from the plaintiff therefor, and any one of said enstallments before the time fixed for issuing execution, as aforesaid, in such case execution shall be stayed for said installment: *And, provided further*, that the judgment shall constitute a lien on the land of the defendant until said judgment is satisfied or the lien discharged by the act or laches of the plaintiff.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that so much of the 17th section, chapter 105 of Revised Code, as subjects a sheriff to a penalty of $100 for not executing and returning process, be and the same is hereby repealed, except as provided in this act as to all penalties which may be alleged to have been incurred by a compliance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands, issued upon judgments heretofore rendered by magistrates, and to return the same, together with said levies to justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas*, returnable not sooner than twelve months from the date thereof, and for the like proportion of the sum recovered as herein before prescribed on executions issued from the superior court, and so from twelve months to twelve months, until the judgment is satisfied; *Provided however*, that when three is no personal property, or not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, it shall be the duty of such officers to levy the execution on the defendant's land, and when there is no personal property; or the same shall have been exhausted by sales as herein directed, to return the same to the next superior court of the county, where the same proceedings shall be had as in cases of original jurisdiction in enforcing payment by execution.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, that hereafter all civil warrants, issued by justices of the peace, where the proceeding is not by attachment, shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before the expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the same: *Provided*, that the defendant is a resident of the state, and all executons issued by a justice of the peace, shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon trial of such warrant either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding term of the superior court by giving security as is now provided by law in case of appeal from justices judgments; and upon judgments there had, according to the course of the court and all judgments given by a magistrate, and no appeal therefrom, execution shall issue and be returnable in like manner and time and for the like proportion of the sum recovered as hereinbefore provided where suit is brought in the superior court: *Provided, however*, that all proceedings before any justice or justices for any forcible entry or detainer, or against any other person holding over against a landlord, or in any other case founded in tort, where jurisdiction has heretofore been given, or may hereafter be given to one or more justices by existing law, shall not be subject to the provision, but all such cases may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the manner prescribed by law prior to the 11th of September, 1861, or as provided in any act or acts touching such wrongs and conferring such jurisdiction.

Sec 8. Be it further enacted, that if any sheriff, clerk or other officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of $200 to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, that none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the collection of the State or County revenue, or repeal any of the existing modes or remedies provided by law for the collection of the same.

Sec. 10. Be it ferther enacted, that the tax fee upon justices' judgments, returnable to the superior court, shall be the same as is now taxed in the several county courts.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, that the time of four years be extended to executors and administrators, wherein to settle the estates of their testaters or intestates, and a further time in which to plead; at the discretion of the Courts.

Sec, 12. Be it further enacted, that the provision of this act, extending the time of pleading and the return of executions, shall not apply to cases arising under chapter 7, Revised Code, entitled attachment; but proceedings may be instituted and prosecuted to judgment, and execution in all respects as is provided in the said chapter or any act or acts since passed, concerning attachment.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, that any action or suit heretofore brought under any existing law returnable to the next Fall term of every superior court of law or equity, shall be deemed to have been properly brought to said Courts, as if instituted after the next spring term of said Court, and shall be proceeded with according to the provision of this act.

Sec, 14. Be it further enacted, that an act entitled "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861, and also an act entitled "An Act to restore the Courts and for other purposes," ratified the fourteenth December, 1865. be and the same are hereby repealed; and except as herein other wise provided, full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as conferred in the county courts. and the said superior courts of law and equity in the Revised Code shall be and the same is hereby restored: *Provided*, that no one of the provisions of this act, save the first section thereof, shall apply to suits upon the official bonds of sheriffs, coroners, constables, clerks of the County and superior courts, and clerks and masters in equity, nor debts contracted since the first day of May, 1865; but the remedy in such cases shall remain as existed in the year 1860.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, that in all suits brought by any bank of the State or by any assignee or endorsee of said bank, or any officer of said bank that it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants to set off by pleas or on trial any note issued by said bank or its branches, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shall not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit has been brought: *Provided*, that this act shall not apply to any debt reduced by the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency.

[*Ratified the 10th day of March, A. D.*, 1865.]

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OF THE

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The Cosmopolite will be devoted to literature, art, scientific papers and general reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications, and its Editors will spare no effort or expense, to make it rank with the very first magazines of the country.

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The STANDARD is devoted to the restoration of the Union; and while itwill give to the President and his plan a firm and decided support, it will exert itself within the sphere of its circulation to repress sectional divisions and strife, and will inculcate national principles and sentiments.

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It will strive to avoid everything like partisan and personal bitterness, it will also strive to avoid the baneful and hated practice of misrepresentation and appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people in order to accomplish partisan ends.

It will endeavor to soothe the bitterness of the past, by encouraging and promoting among the people a spirit of reconciliation and harmony, by appealing to reason and argument addressed to the understanding.

It will advocate obedience to the laws of the country, National and State, and come down upon all cut-throats, horse-thieves, plunderers, "bummers," &c.

The *Henderson Pioneer*, will, without regard to sex, condition or color, advocate education in all its useful branches.

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A. H. JONES, EDITOR,

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